reformist politician and medical teacher; he was Rolph's brother-in-law. Thomas Edward Brown's, "Living with God's Afflicted": A History of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto (Queen's University, Kingston: Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, 1981), 123-27, contains a brief statement of Park's difficulties at the Asylum.

viii. It helped that there were a number of very prominent clergymen among the Commissioners. According to The Dictionary of Canadian Biography (Toronto: U of Toronto P, 1966 --), the Rev. Commissioner Henry James Grasset (1808-1882) began his career in Toronto in 1835 as curate at St. James Anglican Cathedral. His Low Church Protestant persuasion might account for his apparent allegiance with the Rev. Dr. Roaf, a Congregational minister and Dr. Park's great enemy. Dr. John Roaf was born in Margate, Kent on January 5, 1801 and died in Toronto on September 2, 1863. A minister of the Congregational Church, on arrival in Toronto in 1837 he took the Nonconformists' side in the controversy over Clergy Reserves. As is not surprising from his involvement in the affairs of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, he seems to have been something of an entrepreneur. An anonymous eulogist records that "in 1855, he was overtaken by financial embarrassments, and he then resigned his pastorate" and that "the tongue of scandal made itself busy with his business transactions" (In Memoriam: The Late Rev. John Roaf (Toronto, W.C. Chewett & Co., 1863). The Rev. Dr. Roaf precipitated the quarrels at the Temporary Asylum when he relayed a complaint by a keeper, James Hungerford, to its target, the Steward. Such involvement violated the regulations, which stipulated that any incidents arising during a given week were to be addressed to the Commissioner appointed for it (which Roaf was not);

> stepping out of his sphere in the assumption of an extra-visitorial function, (never assumed before,) [the Rev. Commissioner Roaf] brought the letter, the writer of it, and the officer offended by it, into immediate collision ... privately producing discord without remedying it. (9)

Finally the Commissioners simply refused to suspend Keeper Hungerford, although he was guilty of drunkenness, neglect, and insubordination.

One curious effect of such quarrels, often over punctilious matters of jurisdiction, is to make reason appear weak and wasteful in the very context where it should have been most respected and conserved. The casual disclosure of very different realities as "asides" in the course of such arguments, such as Dr. Rolph's mistaking Hungerford for a tradesman because he was smoking in the attic, and Rolph's assuming that it was "to correct the noisome fumes to which he had not been accustomed," suggest a reason running more than slightly amok in its own defense, at the expense of the reality it was supposed to redress. But one invoked it is impossible to dispell, even from a jurisdictional dispute, a turf war. Rolph introduces it to distance himself from it, while disingenously attaching the blame to subordinates like Hungerford who "to save themselves trouble, had doomed lunatics to such noisome quarters." But it cannot be laid at the feet of a mere Keeper. Ultimately it embarasses the authority who only acknowledges it in order to exploit it. Park himself reveals a paradoxical tendency to base what should have been a very real medical authority on an abstract one -- or, in other words, to base his authority on activites that are really properties of authorship. The accompanying danger is that the "mad" reality will, as it periodically does not only here but in the polemics of subsequent Asylum doctors, either discredit authority when it is invoked, or erupt into the text through an unwary aside -- and discredit it even the more.

ix. Upper Canada Journal of Medical Surgical and Physical Science 1.9 (December, 1851), 378-84.

x. See Thomas E. Brown's item in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 12 (Toronto: U of Toronto P, 1990), 1122-27. Brown's 5-page essay is the best secondary source of information on Workman and his importance.

xi. For the sake of simplicity quotations from the annual reports of the medical superintendent, for the years 1853 through 1905, are referred to by year and page number. A complete series of these reports is available on microfilm at the Archives of Ontario in Toronto and most can also be found in